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NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

#### QUESTIONS PERTINENT TO THIS ISSUE

1. DISCUSS NORTH CAROLINA PRICES RECEIVED INDEX.
2. WHAT CHANGES OCCURRED IN FEED PRICES LAST MONTH?
3. COMPARE THE 1951 SPRING PIG CROP WITH THE 1950 SPRING CROP.
4. WHAT IS THE U. S. PARITY RATIO FOR JUNE?
5. HOW MANY CHICKS WERE PRODUCED BY NORTH CAROLINA HATCHERIES DURING MAY?
6. COMPARE U. S. AND N. C. INDEX NUMBERS.
7. HOW MANY SOWS ARE EXPECTED TO FARROW THIS FALL?
8. WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED N. C. CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS IN APRIL?
9. WERE JUNE BROILER PLACEMENTS HIGHER THAN MAY?

No. 88

RALEIGH, N. C.

JULY 5, 1951

## AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND OTHER CURRENT ITEMS

### CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS UP SHARPLY

North Carolina farmers received a total of \$21,372,000 for farm products sold during April, 1951. This was an increase of 21 percent over cash receipts from farm marketings during April of last year. Cash receipts from the sale of crops during the month totalled \$6,752,000 -- up 10 percent from the \$6,118,000 received from crop sales a year earlier.

Higher average prices for all livestock groups accounted for most of the 27 percent increase in cash receipts from livestock and livestock products over April of 1950. Farmers received \$14,620,000 from the sale of livestock and livestock products during April of this year compared with \$11,200,000 a year earlier.

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### BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS UP

Reports from hatcherymen and dealers serving the Chatham-Wilkes Commercial Broiler Areas indicate 2,467,000 chicks were placed with broiler producers during June setting a new record high for the month. This is an increase of 3 percent over the 2,389,000 placed during May and 27 percent above June placements last year.

Egg settings during the month totalled 2,663,000, down 9 percent from the previous month but 31 percent greater than the 2,034,000 eggs placed in incubators in June, 1950.

Hatcherymen serving the two areas report 2,101,000 chicks were hatched during June, as compared with the May hatch of 2,358,000 and an output of 1,601,000 in June of last year.

Demand for broiler chicks continued strong during the month, and prices for finished broilers were generally 2 to 4 cents per pound above the June 1950 average. The continued high prices of "red meats" was largely responsible for the strong demand for finished broilers.

### STATE SPRING PIG CROP HIGHEST OF RECORD

Based on reports received from farmers by the North Carolina Federal-State Crop Reporting Service pigs saved from spring farrowing (December 1 - June 1) this year reached a record high of 973,000. This is 3 percent more spring pigs than were saved in 1950, which was the third highest year of record, and is 3,000 more than the previous record high of 970,000 spring pigs saved in 1943. The spring pig crop of this year is 20 percent greater than the ten-year (1940-1949 period) average of 812,000 pigs saved.

A total of 152,000 sows were farrowed this spring compared with 145,000 for the spring of 1950. This was not a record high for spring farrowings. There were 7,000 more sows farrowed in 1943; however, continued year-to-year gains in the average number of pigs saved per litter pushed the total spring pig crop beyond the 1943 peak. An average of 6.4 pigs per litter were

(Continued on Page 4)

### HATCHERY OUTPUT CONTINUES HIGH

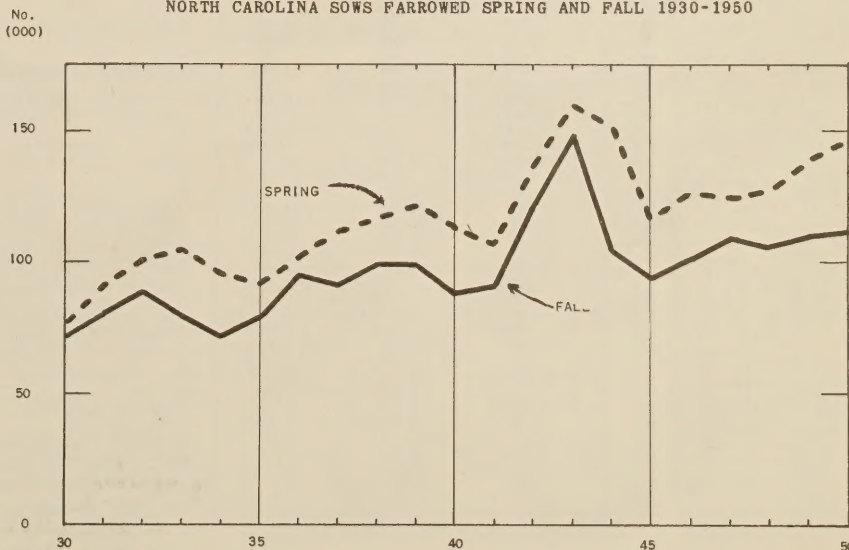
The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in North Carolina during May totaled 6,734,000 -- 13 percent larger than hatchings for May a year ago but 14 percent less than total chicks hatched during April this year. Chick production in the State during the first five months of the year totaled 31,920,000 chicks. This is 7 percent more than the number of chicks hatched during the same period in 1950.

The demand for chicks for broiler production continued strong during May. Demand for chicks for flock replacements was reasonably strong though not as much so as during April. Commercial broiler producers in the Chatham and Wilkes areas reported 2,358,000 chicks hatched during May -- 2 percent fewer chicks than were hatched in these areas during April.

The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in the U. S. during May totaled 276,468,000 -- 29 percent more than the number produced during May last year and 13 percent more than the number produced during May of 1950.

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NORTH CAROLINA SOWS FARROWED SPRING AND FALL 1930-1950





## N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX DOWN 3 POINTS

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets dropped 3 points during the month ended June 15. The June 15 "All Farm Products" index at 313 compares with 316 in mid-May, 241 on June 15, 1950 and 240 on June 15, 1949.

With the exception of the January 15 index, which was 308, the current "All Farm Products" index is lower than any other month so far this year.

The grains commodity index decreased from 198 to 190 during the month ended June 15. The increase of 3 cents per bushel in the price of corn was not sufficient to off-set rather sharp decreases in the price of wheat, oats and barley (see table below).

The cotton and cottonseed commodity index increased one point during the month as the result of slightly higher prices for cotton. The price of cottonseed declined \$2.00 per ton during the month.

The meats animals commodity index declined 11 points during the month ended June 15. The price of sheep and lambs was unchanged from a month earlier, while beef cattle decreased in price and hogs and veal calves increased.

The poultry commodity index increased 15 points as the result of a slight increase in the price of chickens and an increase of almost 5 cents in egg prices.

The dairy products index on June 15 at 238 was the same as May 15. Wholesale milk prices declined only slightly and the price of butter advanced one cent per pound.

The miscellaneous commodity index decreased 16 points during the month. Lower prices were received for peanuts, soybeans, potatoes and apples. Sweetpotatoes advanced 5 cents per bushel.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers declined one point during the month. Prices received by N. C. farmers decreased while prices paid by U. S. farmers remained unchanged.

The index of prices received by U. S. farmers declined 4 points during the month ended June 15.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS JUNE 15, 1951  
WITH COMPARISONS

WITH COMPARISONS				
COMMODITY	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA		U. S.
		MAY 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951
- DOLLARS -				
CORN.....	BU.	1.84	1.67	1.62
WHEAT.....	BU.	2.32	2.14	2.08
OATS.....	BU.	1.04	.85	.829
BARLEY.....	BU.	1.55	1.35	1.22
RYE.....	BU.	2.15	2.15	1.60
SOYBEANS.....	BU.	3.02	2.95	2.98
COWPEAS.....	BU.	4.58	4.90	4.47
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.125	.114	.108
COTTON.....	LB.	.44	.443	.420
COTTONSEED.....	TON	100.00	98.00	95.60
WOOL.....	LB.	.110	.110	.101
HOGS.....	CWT.	20.50	20.80	21.10
BEEF CATTLE.....	CWT.	24.90	23.30	29.50
VEAL CALVES.....	CWT.	31.70	33.60	33.40
SHEEP.....	CWT.	13.00	13.00	16.50
LAMBS.....	CWT.	32.20	32.20	31.70
MILK COWS.....	HEAD	176.00	171.00	246.00
CHICKENS.....	LB.	.291	.294	.273
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.455	.494	.447
MILK, WHLSE.....	CWT.	5.30	5.25 a/	4.21 a/
RETAIL.....	QT.	.209	.209	.195
BUTTER.....	LB.	.55	.56	.603
BUTTERFAT.....	LB.	.57	.57	.698
HAY, ALL BALED.....	TON	29.30	29.10	21.60
POTATOES.....	BU.	1.55	1.30	1.08
SWEET POTATOES.....	BU.	2.20	2.25	2.10
APPLES COMMERCIAL.....	BU.	2.15	2.05	1.89
LESPEDENZA SEED.....	CWT.	10.50	10.80	9.70
KOREAN.....	CWT.	9.00	9.20	-
KOBE.....	CWT.	12.00	12.40	-
COM. & TENN. 76.....	CWT.	15.00	16.00	-
SERICEA.....	CWT.	18.00	19.00	-

a/ Preliminary

COMPARISON OF U. S. PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS  
AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	MAY 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951	MAY 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951	MAY 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951
-DOLLARS-						
COTTON, LB.....	.425	.420	.339	.340	128	124
WHEAT, BU.....	2.11	2.08	2.41	2.42	89	86
CORN, BU.....	1.64	1.62	1.75	1.76	93	92
OATS, BU.....	.889	.829	.98c/	.98c/	92	85
BARLEY, BU.....	1.28	1.22	1.52c/	1.53c/	-	80
RYE, BU.....	1.61	1.60	1.77c/	1.77c/	-	-
BEEF CATTLE, CWT.	29.50	29.50	19.80	19.90	152	148
HOGS, CWT.....	20.40	21.10	21.30	21.40	96	99
LAMBS, CWT.....	32.60	31.70	21.70	21.80	157	145
CHICKENS, LB.....	.299	.273	.313	.314	93	87
EGGS, DOZ.....	.452	.447	.53c/	.53c/	94d/	94d/
MILK, WHLSE, CWT.	4.25b/	4.21d/	4.79	4.81	97d/	98d/

a/ Preliminary

b/ Revised

c/ Transitional parity, 90 percent (95 percent during 1950) of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950

d/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices

## PRICES RECEIVED DOWN FOR FOURTH MONTH

As of June 15, 1951 prices received by U. S. farmers averaged 301 percent of their 1910-14 average, 4 points or a little over 1 percent lower than a month ago, and 22 percent above last June. The decline in the index during the month resulted from lower prices for a majority of farm products which were only partially offset by modest increases in prices of hogs, veal calves, butterfat, apples, and turkeys.

The Parity Index (Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) remained at the level of the revised May Index of 283 percent of the 1910-14 base. The revision of the May index results from preliminary tabulations of final rates on taxes paid by farmers on farm real estate which indicate that the 1951 rate per acre is 313 percent of the 1910-14 average -- 4 points above the estimate of 309 made at the beginning of the year.

The developments of the month result in a Parity Ratio (ratio of Index Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers Including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) of 106.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS  
(N.C. PRICES RECEIVED 1909-14 = 100 PERCENT)

COMMODITY	MAY 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951	JUNE 15 1950	JUNE 15 1949	JUNE 15 1948
NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS					
ALL FARM PRODUCTS..	316 a/	313	241	240	275
COTTON & COTTONSEED	356	357	248	243	290
GRAINS.....	198	190	184	166	220
MEAT ANIMALS.....	449	424	359	351	377
POULTRY.....	240	255	194	237	256
DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	238	238	215	217	232
TOBACCO.....	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS.....	246 a/	230	230	234	242
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PAID..	112	111	95	98	110
UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS					
PRICES RECEIVED.....	305	301	247	252	295
PRICES PAID	283	283	254	245	251
INTEREST & TAXES..	108	106	97	103	118
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PAID..	108	106	97	103	118

a/ Revised

b/ Ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.



## ACREAGE OF WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS FOR HARVEST DOWN 41 PERCENT

A preharvest survey of the condition of the growing crops and acreage remaining for harvest of 6 important winter cover crop seeds, including 3 kinds of vetch, Austrian Winter peas, Wild Winter peas, and common ryegrass, indicates that only 446,700 acres of these crops will be harvested for seed this year, 41 percent less than last year's 753,500 acres, but 13 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 393,795 acres.

The June 15 condition of these crops as a percentage of normal, was reported lower than last year. With the small acreage and low condition on June 15, it is likely that the Nation's 1951 production of these seeds will be less than half of last year's record output. Severe frosts during the past winter killed many stands of vetch and Wild Winter peas in Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas.

Drought and insects during the growing season in these States, in Mississippi, and in Louisiana retarded growth and reduced prospects. In the Pacific Northwest States the reduction in acreage of vetch and Austrian Winter peas was due chiefly to winter damage and lack of support prices for these peas, causing growers to shift to other crops.

The United States condition this year and last year in order was 74 percent and 77 percent for hairy vetch; 56 and 83 for common and Willamette vetch; 74 and 91 for Austrian Winter peas; and 90 and 92 for Common ryegrass. This year's condition of purple vetch is 69 percent and that of Wild Winter peas is 64 percent of normal.

*Prices for live cattle under the new ceilings are expected to average about 10 percent less in June than in April and about the same as in January. Rollbacks in price of beef and of cattle are scheduled for August 1 and October 1.*

## STATE'S PROSPECTIVE PROCESSING SNAP BEAN ACREAGE DOWN 15 PERCENT

The 1951 processing snap bean plantings in North Carolina are expected to total 1,700 acres. A crop of this size would be 15 percent less than the 2,000 acres planted last year and 13 percent under the 1940-49 average.

Total plantings of snap beans for processing in the United States is estimated at 130,490 acres. This preliminary estimate of acres planted or to be planted is 9 percent more than the 1950 revised estimate of 119,520 acres planted and 5 percent above the 1940-49 average plantings of 124,040 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 5 percent annually during the past 10 years. If such a loss is assumed for 1951, about 124,000 acres would be harvested in 1951. This compares with 116,970 acres harvested in 1950 and the 1940-49 average of 117,490 acres.

## NORTH CAROLINA PICKLE ACREAGE UP 38%

The acreage of cucumbers planted for pickles in North Carolina is currently estimated at 13,400 acres -- up 38 percent from the 9,700 acres planted in 1950 and 77 percent greater than the 1940-49 average plantings.

The Nation's cucumbers for pickles crop is currently estimated at 159,380 acres. This is about 29 percent more than the revised 1950 plantings of 123,870 acres and 27 percent above the 1940-49 average plantings of 124,970 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage has averaged about 11 percent annually during the past 10 years. If such a loss is assumed this year, about 141,900 acres will be harvested. This compares with 109,130 acres harvested in 1950 and the 1940-49 average of 111,970 acres.

The 227,800 acres of hairy vetch intended for harvest on June 15 represent a reduction of 15 percent from last year. This acreage, however, is more than twice the 10-year average. Dry weather last fall and this spring, heavy frosts in Oklahoma and Texas, and too much rain at seeding time last fall in Oregon largely account for the reduction.

With no support prices in effect following the record large 1950 crop, growers in Idaho, Oregon and Washington shifted to other cash crops. The smaller planted acreage was further reduced by freezing temperatures last winter and spring.

The mid-June survey indicated only 40,700 acres for harvest, about one-fifth of last year's record acreage of 188,200 acres and a little more than half of the 10-year average. The condition of the growing crop was good in Washington and North Dakota but poor in all other States.

A reduction of 17 percent from last year in the acreage of ryegrass for seed in Oregon is indicated. On the basis of the June 15 survey, 95,000 acres may be harvested compared with last year's record of 115,000 acres. This acreage would be 21 percent above the 1940-49 average.

Somewhat earlier than usual, heavy fall rains, shortened the seeding period and growers could not plant up to full intentions. Condition of the crop, reported at 90 percent of normal, indicates that above average yields are in prospect.

## FEED PRICES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most high-protein and grain by-products feeds showed little change during the month ended June 15. The only advances noted were for mixed dairy feeds containing 18 and 20 percent protein and corn meal. These feeds were up 5 cents per hundred pounds from the preceding month. The price of meat scrap was down for the second straight month with the decline of 20 cents per hundredweight bringing the price of meat scrap to \$6.30 or the same price farmers paid during the month ended January 15.

Mixed dairy feeds containing 29 percent protein and over was off 10 cents per hundredweight and bran and wheat middlings were down 5 cents per hundredweight from a month earlier. No change was noted in the prices of other feeds.

Across the Nation, feed prices declined rather generally during the month with all feeds except corn meal, corn gluten and wheat middlings down slightly from the preceding month.

## FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS JUNE 15, 1951

## WITH COMPARISONS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	MAY 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951	MAY 15 1951	JUNE 15 1951
- DOLLARS -				
MIXED DAIRY FEED				
UNDER 29% PROTEIN.	4.20	4.20	4.13	4.10
16% PROTEIN.....	4.00	4.00	4.06	4.01
18% PROTEIN.....	4.10	4.15	4.18	4.15
20% PROTEIN.....	4.35	4.40	4.17	4.15
29% - OVER.....	5.10	5.00	4.93	4.90
HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS				
LINSEED MEAL.....	-	-	4.48	4.23
SOYBEAN MEAL.....	4.55	4.50	4.59	4.55
COTTONSEED MEAL...	4.50	4.40	4.89	4.86
MEAT SCRAP.....	6.50	6.30	6.53	6.27
GRAIN BY PRODUCTS				
BRAN.....	3.90	3.80	3.46	3.41
MIDDINGS.....	4.05	3.95	3.65	3.75
CORN MEAL.....	4.65	4.70	4.11	4.12
CORN GLUTEN.....	-	-	3.40	3.43
POULTRY FEED				
LAYING MASH.....	5.20	5.20	4.90	4.88
SCRATCH GRAIN.....	4.65	4.65	4.49	4.48



## FARM REPORT

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JULY 5, 1951

FARM REPORT

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### CASH RECEIPTS (Continued)

pared to \$11,504,000 during the same month a year earlier.

During the first four months of 1951, Tar Heel farmers received \$87,-442,000 from the sale of farm products -- up almost \$14 million from receipts in the same period of 1951. Crop sales totalled \$36,782,000, an increase of 11 percent and cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products at \$50,-680,000 was up 25 percent from cash receipts during the first four months of 1950.

Across the Nation, farmers' cash receipts from marketings in the first half of 1951 are estimated at 13.2 billion dollars, 20 percent above receipts in the corresponding period of 1950. This gain, however, was partly offset by a 13 percent increase in average prices farmers paid for goods used in production. These increases are part of a rise in consumer income and national income that has occurred generally since the first of the year.

### HATCHERY OUTPUT (Continued)

percent above the 5-year average production for the month. The demand for chicks for both flock replacement and broiler production continued strong.

A large June hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was 36 percent larger than on June 1 last year. The supply of hatching eggs is limiting hatchery output in some sections of the country. The number of chicks produced during the first 5 months of this year totaled 1,117,541,000 -- 12 percent more than during the same period last year. This production is only about 1 percent less than the 1943 record high output for the period.

### NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES PIG CROP REPORT

	SPRING CROP (DECEMBER 1-JUNE 1)				FALL CROP (JUNE 1-DECEMBER 1)			
	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1940-49	1950	1951	1951 AS % OF 1950	10-YEAR AVERAGE 1940-49	1950	1951 <sup>1/</sup>	1951 AS % OF 1950
	NORTH CAROLINA				UNITED STATES			
	THOUSAND HEAD				THOUSAND HEAD			
SOWS FARROWING.....	131	145	152	105	107	112	120	107
PIGS SAVED.....	810	942	973	103	681	728	-	-
PIGS PER LITTER.....	6.2	6.5	6.4	103	-	-	-	-
SOWS FARROWING.....	8,920	9,473	9,873	104	5,550	6,117	6,374	104
PIGS SAVED.....	55,710	59,801	63,818	107	35,575	40,657	-	-
PIGS PER LITTER	6.26	6.31	6.46	107	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Number indicated to farrow from breeding intentions reports.

### STATE SPRING PIG CROP (Continued)

saved this spring compared with 6.5 in 1950. In general spring weather conditions were favorable for pig production.

Reports received from swine producers indicate an increase in fall farrowing of sows in North Carolina. Fall farrowings are expected to total 120,000 sows or 7 percent more than the 112,000 farrowed in the fall of 1950. Average fall farrowings for the ten-year period (1940-49) were 107,000 sows.

Across the nation the number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1951 (December 1, 1950 to June 1, 1951) is estimated to be 63,818,000 head. This is 4,017,000 head or about 7 percent larger than the spring crop last year. It is 15 percent larger than the 10-year average. The 1951 spring crop is the second largest on record, being exceeded only by the spring crop in 1943.

Compared with 1950, spring pig numbers are as large or larger than last year in all regions.

The number of pigs saved per litter in the spring of 1951 at 6.46 pigs is 2 percent more than the 6.31 pigs saved last year, and equals the record high attained in 1946. Weather conditions over most of the important hog producing States were not entirely favorable during the early months of the spring farrowing season. However, conditions improved during the peak farrowing months, resulting in the record number saved per litter.

Reports on breeding intentions indicate that 6,374,000 sows will farrow in the fall of 1951. This is 257,000 sows or 4 percent more than the number farrowing last fall. If these intentions are realized, the number of sows farrowing during the fall season (June 1 to December 1) would be the third largest on record -- exceeded only by the number in the fall of the war years 1942 and 1943. Compared with last year, all regions except the South Central show increases in the number of sows intended for fall farrow.